Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Cheſnut Street.

NUMBER 1700.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner

THREE SISTERS,

Burthen 85 tons, two years old built of the beſt materials, and now ready to receive a cargo. Said veſſel may be viewed at Mr. Samuel Brewer's wharf, Kenſington.

ALSO,

The Sloop

HARRIET,

Burthen 77 tons, three years old, is well found; may be viewed at Meſſrs. Pettel and Bayard's wharf.

Thoſe Veſſels are well calculated for Coaſters, and have been employed in the trade between Philadelphia and New-York—They have excellent accommodations for Paſſengers.

For terms, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

February 16.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. endtf

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *maſter*, WILL ſail on the 10th inſt. (ice permitting) has handſome accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-ſtreet, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-ſtreet.

February 3. §

For Amſterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Flax Seed for ſale.

Apply to

GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

January 27 §

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurſe's place wanted.

A WOMAN juſt arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurſe or attendant on the ſick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth ſtreet, near Market ſtreet.

Feb. 6. 3t

Public Sale of Real Eſtates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two ſtory brick Houſe, with 2 two ſtory frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; alſo, a vacant Lot of 40 feet ſquare, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereſt has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is ſituated in Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the ſecond houſe from Mr. Caleb Aſh's.

No. 2. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Cheſnut ſtreets, being 14 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 20 feet on Cheſnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the beſt ſtands for the ſale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handſome well finiſhed three ſtory brick Houſe, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, No. 40. This houſe is built and finiſhed in the modern ſtyle, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a ciſtern of rain water in the yard; and the houſe is at preſent let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate in Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreet, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at preſent occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three ſtory brick Houſe, on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-ſtreet, where it is five ſtory. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter caſh, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the preſent bad weather, the above ſale is poſtponed until Thurſday evening, the firſt day of March, at 6 o'clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joſeph Woodman, maſter, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted to ſuit Weſt India market
40 hogſheads Whiting
7500 buſhels good Houſe Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef
50 barrels Pork
750 hhds. Havana Molaſſes
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } aſſorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glaſs in boxes, Britiſh, of various ſizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 4 groce each
A general aſſortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Piſtols, in caſes
Baſket fine Salt, in hogſheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tim

The Subſcriber

INFORMS thoſe whom it may intereſt or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-houſe in this city, on the ſubject of his petition for the benefit of the Inſolvent Law—and that their attendance is deſired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. cot26thF

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a releaſe of ſurvey of 433 acres 68 perches of land, ſituate in lower Smithfield townſhip Northampton county, ſurveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Eſq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firſt Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, they having at leaſt thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Luſborough.

January 26 §tf2wtm

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and uteniſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

Britiſh Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muſlins, being the remains of the ſhip India's laſt cargo from Calcutta, and will be ſold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of fineſt particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, repreſenting GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfiniſhed impreſſion is to be ſeen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glaſs ſtore, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The ſubſcription will cloſe on the 10th of March next. Subſcribers may depend on having the beſt Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-ſubſcribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his maſter's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this inſtant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a ſpare make; his phiſiognomy is vacant but not diſagreeable; his age is ſuppoſed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a ſhort blue cloth coat, ſtriped caſſimere veſt, corduroy breeches, and yarn ſtockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a ſhort blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; alſo, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly deſcribed.

It is ſuppoſed, he intends going to the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or bring him home, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.

February 7. §

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, hath preſented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the ſaid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againſt his liberation, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," paſſed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the ſaid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpoſe aforeſaid; to meet at the Court Houſe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which his creditors are requeſted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12w5w

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpecious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, granery, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Bank of Pennſylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, purſuant to public notice—

On motion, Reſolved, That, this meeting being impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the extraordinary ſervices and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Eſq. Preſident of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increaſed by the peculiar ſituation of the inſtitution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occaſioned in conſequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with ſuitable emblems and devices, to be preſented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high ſenſe they entertain of his late official ſervices.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Eſqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpoſe.

Ordered, that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.

Atteſt—JOHN SITGREAVES, *Secretary.*

Freſh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Frederickſburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in ſacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.

For Sale by

Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Cheſnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c. All which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Iſteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publiſhed in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the ſignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its ſource, and the motives of the oppoſition to the meaſures of the United States are expoſed.

Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subſcriber,

On the 24th January laſt,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.

February 10. §3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, to either of the ſubſcribers.

Iſaac Cathrall,
John Haworth,
Samuel Wilcox. } Adminiſtrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke,
Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. *awawaw

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe meacs practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſconnt of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 20.

MR. FENNO,

A very groſs miſrepreſentation having appeared in Bache's paper of Friday, reſpecting the meeting in the Northern Liberties, you will correct it by publiſhing the following ſtatement:

A number of citizens agreed to meet at the houſe of Mr. Bender, for the purpoſe of nominating a proper perſon to fill the office of ſenator. A room was accordingly engaged. By this meeting it was not intended to expreſs the ſenſe of the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties generally, but only that of the citizens preſent. It was not intended to collect people of all political deſcriptions, but only of one; and all who have ever been preſent at mixed meetings, of men governed by different intereſts, and prompted by different views, muſt ſee the propriety of this intention. At ſuch meetings it is impoſſible to obtain either calmneſs of deliberation, or freedom of diſcuſſion. It is impoſſible to make any compariſon, between the fitneſs of the ſeveral candidates, and the conduct which each will be likely to purſue; and where both parties remain firm, violence is almoſt the inevitable conſequence. Theſe being the opinions of the gentlemen who called the meeting, they were much ſurprized at the intruſion of a number of perſons who by the violence of their manner made it evident that they were really determined by all the means in their power to bear down all oppoſition to their views. They immediately cried out to Col. Cowperthwait to take the chair. To this he objected, and the impudence and tyranny of attempting to place him there, muſt be obvious to all; ſince his ſentiments on the ſubject were well known, and ſince he had already preſided at a meeting which had unanimouſly agreed to ſupport Mr. Morgan. He yielded however to their clamor, and immediately after he had taken the chair, ſome man roſe and made a number of objections to admitting the electors of the city to vote at a meeting in the Northern Liberties. After ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to ſpeak, made by thoſe who were oppoſed to him, they were at length heard with ſome degree of attention. They ſtated that the room was engaged by themſelves, for their own uſe; that it was not their intention to publiſh the reſolution as reſulting from the determination of ſome of the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties only, but alſo fully to expreſs that a number of the inhabitants of the city were preſent; that ſeveral perſons from the Northern Liberties were at Dunwoody's, and were permitted to vote; but that if it was the ſenſe of the meeting, thus rudely to interfere with and violently exclude them, they would, from their deſire to maintain peace and good order, withdraw. By this time a number of the friends of Mr. Morgan, foreſeeing what was likely to be the event, had actually gone and their places were ſupplied by the friends of Mr. Iſrael. As ſoon as the perſon who made the objection perceived this, he withdrew it. The room was now filled with the moſt boiſterous clamor in favor of Mr. Iſrael, and the chairman declaring it to be impoſſible to preſerve order, expreſſed a wiſh to retire. It was, however, peremptorily inſiſted upon that he ſhould remain in his ſeat. A propoſal was made to adjourn, which was inſtantly rejected. After a good deal of converſation among the friends of Mr. Iſrael, the queſtion was at length put and a large majority appeared in his favor. A reſolution was then offered, declaring the meeting to be unanimous: to this the chairman objected becauſe a number of perſons of whom he was one, had voted againſt Mr. Iſrael, and the word unanimous was ſtruck out. The moſt ſingular part of the ſtory remains to be told, that many of thoſe citizens who had juſt been voting at a meeting in the city, came to that in the Northern Liberties in order to exclude others of their fellow citizens, and then actually voted themſelves.

The ſame trick had been played at Leſher's tavern on Tueſday. A number of gentlemen agreed to meet there—Mr. Iſrael's adherents heard of this intention, took poſſeſſion of the room, and entirely excluded them.

I ſhall make no comment upon this tranſaction, nor upon the ridiculous mummery of Momus. The public will form its own opinion. They will determine on which ſide the charge of violence is fairly made.

A SPECTATOR.

MR. FENNO,

Your readers being now pretty well ſatiated, if not ſurfeited with accounts of the late debates, occaſioned by the riotous conduct of ſome of our repreſentatives in Congreſs, which has been conſidered by many as without a precedent even among ſavage nations, and more ſo in the deliberate proceedings of any civilized body; I wiſh to whet their appetites with an account of a ſimilar nature, and not very diſſimilar principles; by which an old adage will be ſtrengthened, namely "that there is nothing new under the ſun." I ſhall not carry you to *ancient* ROME, nor yet to *modern* PARIS, for my precedent; but to WESTMINSTER-HALL (in the corrupt times of Charles II.) where there appears to have been a *French* party, and an *Engliſh* party, at Loggerheads, and ſomething like SPITTING *arguments*, as well as *club-arguments* in the caſe. See GREY'S debates of the Houſe of Commons; which he ſays, preſented, on that occaſion, a "ſcene the moſt reproachful to the nation, and the moſt dangerous to the public welfare."

An *addreſs* having been preſented to the King, to recall his ſubjects then in the ſervice of the French King, from whoſe ambitious views againſt his German neighbours, the balance of Power was likely to be deſtroyed, and great danger apprehended to England; the King gave an evaſive anſwer; alledging, on certain principles of honor, which his miniſters refuſed to diſcloſe to Parliament, "that ſuch of his ſubjects as were in the moſt chriſtian King's ſervice, before the laſt treaty was made with the States General, were become *inconſiderable*, and cannot be recalled, without endangering the peace he then enjoyed; [with France and his other neighbours] but that he would renew his proclamation, to prohibit the going over of any more."

This anſwer, not ſatisfying the majority of Parliament, who eſpouſed the part of their country, and were not afraid of *war with France*, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a grand committee *(or committee of the whole)* on the ſubject of a *new addreſs* to the King—The debates were warm and turbulent; ſome quotations from them are as follows:

Mr. GARROWAY—"This is one of the ſeriouſeſt buſineſſes that ever was in this houſe. The King of France is ready to overrun us all, if his conqueſts go on—Whatſoever we do in this world, let us repreſent the fears of his [the King's] people, of the growing greatneſs of France."

Sir WM. COVENTRY, on this ſubject, ſpeaking of grievances in general, ſays, "he is not forward to preſent any; but there is one, above all, [the growing greatneſs of France] that concerns us all to think of—in reſpect of this, "all other things are but triffles—The end of France's conqueſts, is not for trade. The whole bent of France is to conſider what next thing he will undertake, if he get reſt again. *Having almoſt ſwallowed Flanders, will he not begin again?* He kept not *Holland*, becauſe Germany would not endure it—If *Flanders* be ſwallowed up, there is nothing betwixt us and *France*—We are not making Laws to bind *France*, but would make an humble addreſs to the King, that *as we have a care of his concern, he would have a care of ours.*"

Sir THOMAS CLARGES—"This grievance of France is a matter of ſo great conſequence, that if there be no tendency of redreſſing it this day, *we are loſt*—He fears the King is betrayed."

Mr. MALLET—"Knows not the benefit we have from the *French*, but that they fetch our horſe and our men, and we have nothing from them but *Wine* and *Women*."

On the other ſide, the miniſterial party held up the dangers of war with France.—"Will you," ſays Sir GEORGE DOWNING, who was believed to be under the pay or corrupt influence of France, "will you hazard a war, rather than loſe Flanders, in the condition we are in? They may reproach us, as they did King James, by picturing him in Holland with an army of ambaſſadors to ſecure the Palatinate." The addreſs to the King was nevertheleſs finally carried.

The tumult now to be noticed, was on the firſt putting of the queſtion in the grand committee, when the Houſe divided, and is reported as follows.

"The tellers, viz. Sir Trevors Williams, and Sir John Hanmer, appointed by the *Chairman*, Sir Charles Harboard, differing in their account of the YEAS and NOES, ſome called "*Tell again*," others "*Report*" on which *great diſorder* began; gentlemen riſing from their places, and mingling in the PIT. *Hot and provoking diſcourſes and geſtures* paſſed on both ſides, eſpecially betwixt Lord Cavendiſh, and Sir John Hanmer.—Some ſaid, the Lord Cavendiſh's ſword was half drawn out, but prevented by Mr. Ruſſel, who kept cloſe to him. Others ſaid, that *Lord Cavendiſh ſpit in Sir John Hanmer's face*; but that was only eagerneſs of ſpeech, and ſo ſome [*ſpittle*] might *accidentally* fly from him. [*Quere*—How was the *ſpitting* among us? By *accident* or deſign?] But to proceed with the narrative

"Sir James Smith, ſetting his arms on his ſide, did, in a rude manner, make thro' the crowd, and joſtled ſeveral, and came up to the table, when yet more hot diſcourſes paſſed between him and Lord Cavendiſh, Mr. Stockdales Mr. Sacheverell and others; Mr. Stockdale & ſome others, ſetting their feet upon the Mace, which lay below the table, in the uſual place at grand committees. This diſorder continuing near half an hour, the ſtanders-by on the upper benches, expecting very fatal conſequences, eſpecially when the young gallants, as Mr. Thynne, Mr. Newport and others, leaped over the ſeats to join lord Cavendiſh. But the SPEAKER, very opportunely and prudently *riſing from his ſeat near the* BAR, in a reſolute and ſlow pace, made his three reſpects through the crowd, and *took the* CHAIR. The MACE, was ſtill retained by the ſaid gentlemen; but at laſt, being forcibly laid on the table, *all the diſorder ceaſed*, and the gentlemen went to their places. The Speaker being ſat, ſpoke to this purpoſe—"that, to bring the Houſe into *order* again, he took the chair, though *not according to order*." Some gentlemen, as Mr. Sacheverell and others, excepted againſt his coming into the chair, but the doing it was generally approved, as the only expedient to ſuppreſs the diſorder.

"Sir Thomas Lee moved "that there might be an engagement paſſed, *upon the honour* of every member, *ſtanding up in his place*, to proceed no farther in any thing that had happened in the unfortunate diſorder at the grand committee, which was *ſeconded* by ſeveral, and *conſented* to by every member, ſtanding in his place. The next day, after a tedious debate, it was *Reſolved* that a further addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, for re-calling his ſubjects that are in the ſervice of the French king."

Every publiſher of a newſpaper, who may think this narrative worthy of his notice muſt be left to make his own comments and compariſons reſpecting both caſes, and their termination upon the *honour* of the parties pledg'd to give no further interruption to the important buſineſs of the ſeſſion; altho' with this difference, that the interruption in one caſe was but for an hour perhaps, while on the other it has conſumed many precious days to the public. But no cenſure is meant to be conveyed by this remark; perhaps from the ſubſiſting animoſities, the length of the debates could not be avoided; and in the one caſe, a fat lord, in the vehemence of argument beſpattering or beſlabbering the face of his antagoniſt, may have appeared a laughable circumſtance, rather than a premeditated affront. By what means the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons got poſſeſſion of his chair, and had the *Mace* reſtored to the table, if the Chairman of the committee of the whole ſat in the Speaker's place, is not fully related; unleſs it be ſuppoſed that the *Chairman*, in the confuſion of the committee, had deſcended into the pit, or voluntarily quitted the chair on the approach of the Speaker, who (according to the narrative) deſerved much credit, in boldly venturing to tranſgreſs *order* himſelf, that he might reſtore *order* to the houſe. The Speaker of our American Houſe of Repreſentatives was not called to this ſevere trial, as the houſe was in ſeſſion, nor perhaps would he have been ſo eaſily forgiven; but his manly and dignified conduct, have convinced the public of his ſenſe and ſpirit to maintain order in the important ſtation aſſigned to him.

LIES, IMPUDENCE and SEDITION.

From the AURORA.

John Adams hath ſaid that we are not a divided people. He hath almoſt ſaid that we ſhould declare war againſt France, becauſe Barras, in the gentleſt terms, alluded to the poſſibility of our domeſtic diviſion.—In their *ſeveral* anſwers to his preſidential maiden ſpeech, a majority of the two houſes of Congreſs echoed both ends of this affirmation of Mr. Adams. They caſt the gauntlet of falſehood in the face of truth. The future hiſtorian of America muſt make an excellent morſel, if he relies on the veracity of executive ſpeeches, and legiſlative anſwers.

The moſt obvious of all political truths is that the citizens of the United States are a *divided* people. Diſcord and faction are engraved on the front of almoſt every public meaſure.

From the CENTINEL.

"To the PRINTERS of the UNITED STATES.

"*Gentlemen*,

"As the light of Truth, arranged in different forms, and clothed in different ſimilitudes, may beſt ſtrike the minds of different perſons; if the following obſervations ſhould find their way to the public through your inſtructive papers at a time when prepoſſeſſions and prejudices have gained too great an aſcendency over reaſon, it may tend to revive the motto of '75, (by uniting we ſtand, by dividing we fall) and ſtrengthen the great pillar which bears up the Temple of Liberty. UNITY."

The PHILOSOPHY of POLITICS.

In all natural bodies there is and muſt be ſome centre of gravity, towards which all the conſtituent parts of the body tend, and on which they reſt: This is the caſe with the globe on which we live; light and rolling ſubſtances on its ſurface may be moved by the winds or otherways contrary to the power of gravitation; and even more ſolid parts of the earth may be diſturbed by ſtill greater force, ſuch as earthquakes and like events; ſtill, the power of gravity remaining, all will return to reſt again: But ſhould the power of gravity be deſtroyed all the parts would ſeparate in confuſion, and the body no longer remain.

In the particulars above mentioned, a political body very much reſembles a natural body. In a republic the public good determined by the public will, as expreſſed by the repreſentative government, muſt be conſidered as the political centre of gravity. While any important ſubject is under the conſideration of the government and ripening to a determination, a free communication of ſentiments and arguments, made with decency and propriety, both in the ſeveral departments of government and elſewhere, work no injury to the body, but are means of finding the public will, and when that is found and expreſſed by government, all oppoſition, oppugnation and tumult are like winds, hurricanes and earthquakes to the natural body, and ſhould they prevail to deſtroy the centre, would effectually deſtroy the body.

In all political bodies this will of the ſame muſt be determined by the majority, though ever ſo ſmall, otherwiſe there would be no centre: When there is a conſiderable minority, it is exceedingly prone to become diſaffected to the majority, and troubleſome to the body. Soon after the United States had declared themſelves independent, and each ſtate had appointed its own government, as well as a rallying point for the whole, there appeared from time to time a diſaffected minority, who had recourſe to committees of correſpondence, county conventions, and many other combinations to embarraſs and oppoſe government: Thoſe diſaffected minorities have been differently denominated from time to time, according to ſome leading circumſtances, which it is needleſs to mention. Theſe people ſeem to conſider themſelves on a par with, or rather ſuperior to the government of the republic, and call it a party, a faction, a junto, and the like:—With how little reaſon and truth can ſuch people call themſelves republicans?

As the globe which we inhabit and each of the primary planets in the ſolar ſyſtem has and muſt have its own centre of gravity to hold the conſtituent parts; ſo they all have and muſt have relation to one common centre, the ſun, to prevent them from interfering with each other, or flying off in right lines and loſing their relative ſituations. In this reſpect a number of bodies politic, or independent ſtates, reſemble the ſolar ſyſtem: If the United States ſhould forget their own independence and yield to foreign influence, they would become like one of the primary planets ſhould it loſe its relation to the common centre of the ſyſtem and gravitate towards a neighbouring one; in which caſe it muſt either approach ſuch neighbouring planet, and both fall into one common maſs, or by loſing its ſituation as a primary planet become only a ſatellite to its new neighbour. Or ſhould the United States be divided between the influence of two or more different foreign nations, they would become like a planet which ſhould loſe its ſituation in the ſyſtem aforeſaid, and yield to the attraction of two or more of the neighbouring planets in different directions—in which caſe it muſt be ſeparated and draw towards the neighbouring planet, or perhaps finally *dragged* in whole towards the ſtrongeſt attracting body.

When in a well organized republic, any internal affair has been fully conſidered and debated, and the public will declared by the conſtituted authority of the ſtate, it ſeems rather imprudent, officious, and the effect of diſappointment, for thoſe who fall into the minority to keep up a conſtant clamour againſt the public will ſo declared; but when any public tranſaction has taken place between ſuch conſtituted authority and a foreign ſtate, after a full inveſtigation both in the government and amongſt the people at large. What can be more weak, abſurd and wicked, if not treaſonable, than for the minor part, who, diſcontented with ſuch tranſaction, ſhall exaſperate and intrigue with other foreign ſtates or nations againſt their own government! (Would to God ſuch a thing exiſted only in the imagination, and had never been realized in the United States, although now declining.)

Such conduct tends greatly to leſſen the dignity and importance of any nation, and is as abſurd as it would be for a man when he was about to ſell any commodity, if in order to find the weight of it he ſhould place one part in one ſcale and the remainder in the other. It is preſumed there is no perſon that cannot ſee the propriety of the compariſon; but theſe people will tell us they are not to blame, the fault is on the other ſide, i. e. they know better what is for the public good than the republican government. Why do they not come out frankly and acknowledge their error in joining to eſtabliſh a republican government, and return to an hereditary monarchy; but let them be aware of a limited monarchy, for in ſuch a government the will of the monarch himſelf muſt be in a degree controled.

When the United States threw off the government of Great-Britain, every intelligent man knew that they muſt have ſome government or other, and when they eſtabliſhed a republican government every intelligent man knew that it muſt be adminiſtered by fallible men, and that they might ſometimes miſtake the true intereſts of the people; but what are we to do in that caſe? The anſwer is plain, inſtead of drenching the earth in blood, and ſpending countleſs millions to procure a revolution, and which perhaps failing at laſt, the people have in their conſtitution eſtabliſhed periodical revolutions, when all the adminiſtrators of government are diveſted of all authority and returned to the maſs of the people, and others are elected in their room. But ſtill the body of the people conſiſts of fallible men, and may err in their elections. What ſhall we then do? (ah! there is the pinch)—It has been the maxim of deſpots that the people have not wiſdom ſufficient to govern themſelves; but we Americans truſt they have, and time muſt diſcover which are right:—This is certain, that, if they cannot govern themſelves by free elections, our caſe is deplorable, and we muſt be governed by deſpots. UNITY.

From the Dedham, (Maſſachuſetts) Paper.

A FRAGMENT.

Euphorbus was a father. That is, he was affectionate to his family and benevolent to mankind. Euphorbus and Lois were indiſſolubly one. Their authority among their children was not on their *backs*, but in their *hearts*. What was the life of Euphorbus?—His tenderneſs and philanthropy were, like the mountain Oak, deep rooted. Like that, he repelled, with dignity, the ſtorms and the tempeſts; and like that, he was diſtinguiſhed for beauty and majeſty of appearance. His children having experienced genuine love and kindneſs, returned them, reciprocally, to their parents. One chain bound them altogether. What was his End? Speak Companion—Offspring—"We ſurrounded his couch—were happy in retroſpect, and tranſported in anticipation."—Go, Lois! cheriſh your love for him—Go, Children! perpetuate his *virtues* and *perfections* in his exiſtence!

Avarus, was married, and had children! But he was not a *Father*!—That is—he loved not, nor knew how to be beloved. Avarus and Elizabeth lived, indeed, in the ſame houſe; but they ſeldom met in the ſame mind. Their children were—"You *Raſcal*"—"You *Trollop*."—How was the life of Avarus?—Deſtitute of amiable ſenſibilities, he was deſtitute of happineſs. Corroding paſſions conſumed his heart.—Thorns were in his pillow.—His children, having been ſoured by unjuſt and untimely ſeverity, were moroſe, vicious, and "Without natural affection."—What was the End of Avarus?—He died without a witneſs—Was buried without a tear! Elizabeth mourns the effects of a connection, from which ſhe is now relieved—And the *children*—Oh! that the conſequences of *parental crimes* could be but limited!—The children, vitiated by their Father, riſe with his *character*, and eternize his *reproach!*

BENEFICENTIA.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway ſervant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herſelf Betſey Smith, and ſending her to North Front-ſtreet, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black buſhy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted in houſes of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. eo2w

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one houdred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley, adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 19.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, incloſing a Report from the Secretary of State, with an account of the loſſes recovered for captures on behalf of the citizens of the United States, under the treaty made with Great Britain, which was ordered to be priated.

The bill providing for the widows and orphans of certain deceaſed officers, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Gregg preſented a petition from Jeremiah Hall and others, praying that a tract of land, ſix miles ſquare, near the Scioto river, in the North Weſtern Territory, may be laid off in a certain manner, and that payments may be received for it by inſtalments. Referred to the committee to whom has been referred an enquiry into the law for diſpoſing of this land.

Mr. New preſented a petition from the heirs of the late Colonel Elliott, praying for certain lands for which they ſtate he was entitled. It was moved to be referred to a ſelect committee; but objections being made to this courſe, it was afterwards referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dent, from the committee to whom was referred two propoſitions for amending the ſtanding rules of the houſe, reported it as the opinion of the committee, that that which goes to prevent the reconſideration of a vote when there are fewer members preſent than when it originally paſſed, ought to be adopted; but that the one which would prevent a motion for adjournment from being in order, when another motion was before the houſe, ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas wiſhed this report to be committed to a committee of the whole. He was not ready to vote upon it; to ſay that no number of members leſs than had agreed to a certain propoſition was competent to agree to another, and of courſe that a majority of the houſe could not do the buſineſs of the houſe.

The report was accordingly committed.

Mr. Dawſon wiſhed the reſolution which he had laid upon the table, on the ſubject of admitting perſons, who attended the houſe for the purpoſe of taking an account of its debates and proceedings, within the bar of the houſe, to be taken up and referred to the ſame committee of the whole.

The reſolution was accordingly read.

Mr. Sitgreaves thought it would be more eligible that this propoſition for amending the rules ſhould have the ſame courſe as others, eſpecially as, from the information of the Speaker, it appeared that the object of this reſolution was in practice, with the exception of one individual note-taker, who had abuſed the privilege and inſulted the Speaker and the authority of the houſe. It was proper therefore that the fact ſhould be ſtated, ſo as that the houſe might act upon it.

Mr. Dawſon had no objection to the reference the gentleman from Pennſylvania had pointed out, it was his opinion, however, that the other would have been the more direct courſe.

It was accordingly referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Harper aſked whether the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourſe, could now be conſidered as unfiniſhed buſineſs, having been poſtponed to day certain?

The Speaker anſwered in the affirmative. It had been poſtponed to day certain: that day was arrived, and it had now a preference to other buſineſs.

Mr. Hartley preſented the petition of a number of merchants, traders, and others of Philadelphia, praying that ſome new Piers may be erected at Newcaſtle, and that the old ones may be repaired.

Some difference of opining ariſing as to the proper reference of this petition; Meſſrs. Hartley and Livingſton being in favour of a reference to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures; and Meſſrs. Sitgreaves, Gallatin and Kittera, for a reference to the Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Coit ſuggeſted the propriety of its lying on the table till to-morrow, as he recollected the ſecretary of this Treaſury had already made a report upon the ſubject which was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, but he did not know whether or not that committee had reported. He wiſhed time to enquire. Agreed.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid, that on the 20th January, 1795, a petition was preſented from Tobias Lord. and others, praying for leave to erect a Pier in Kennebunk river, that an act had been paſſed authorizing the erection of ſaid Pier under ſuch regulations as ſhould be determined by a law of the State. He had now received the law which had been paſſed, which he laid before the houſe. The law and papers accompanying it were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Davis ſaid, a petition had been this morning preſented, and he had had others ſent to him to preſent, on the ſubject of the North weſtern Territory Lands. He thought ſomething might be done on this buſineſs, which would not only anſwer the wiſhes of the ſettlers, but might alſo be beneficial to the United States. For this purpoſe, he propoſed a reſolution which he wiſhed to be referred to the committee appointed on this ſubject, propoſing certain advantages to ſettlers in that territory, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gallatin moved that the unfiniſhed buſineſs ſhould be poſtponed in order to take up the report of the committee of claims on the expediency or inexpediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the act of limitation; which being agreed to the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the Whole on that ſubject; and agreed to a reſolution propoſing to ſuſpend for a limited time, the law barring Loan Office Certificates, Final Settlements and Indents of Intereſt; and alſo to a reſolution in the form

recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz.—Resolved,

"That a time be limited by law, after which credit on the books of the Treasury for transactions during the late war, which according to the course of the Treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be barred and declared void, unless claimed by the proper creditors or their legal representatives"

And, upon motion of Mr. T. Claiborne the following resolution was agreed to, 45 to 40.

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of Amy Dardin."

This claim has been long before Congress and been several times the subject of discussion. It is for the value of the famous horse Romulus, the property of the husband of the petitioner, pressed into the service of the United States during the war. The case of the widow is evidently a hard one, and this is the second time a vote has been obtained in her favour, which has afterwards been reversed.

The committee rose, reported their agreement to the three resolutions, and had leave to sit again. The house took up the two first, agreed to them, and directed the committee of claims to bring in a bill or bills accordingly. When the same resolution came to be considered, the Yeas and Nays were called for, and its adoption strongly opposed by Messrs. Harper, Nicholas, and Bayard, on the ground of its throwing open a door to every claim which had heretofore been determined as barred, as cutting up by the root all the acts of limitation, that it was also setting aside these laws in the most objectionable way, by inviting every person who had an unsatisfied claim to petition Congress for relief, which would of course engage much of their time; if the acts were to be set aside, it would be much better, and less expensive, therefore, to authorize the proper Department to settle these claims than that the time of the house should be engaged in investigating and settling them.

On the other hand, its adoption was advocated by Messrs. Gallatin and T. Claiborne. This was stated as a hard case; that this determination would not open the acts of limitation to any but such as Congress might deem extremely hard cases; that it would give the Treasury no power whatever to settle any claim; the power, therefore, could not be abused, except they themselves abused it; that whatever policy there might be in acts of Limitation, they were certainly liable to strong objections; they knew they were honourably indebted a sum of money, but they are determined not to pay it, merely because the paying of it might render the accounts at the Treasury less simple, or because they would be liable to pay more than is convenient. This policy might be justifiable, but it bore very hard upon individual sufferers. It was argued, therefore, that without opening the acts generally, when a strong, unequivocal claim was presented, which was in the hands of the original holder, and where, of course, there could be no possibility of fraud, relief might and ought to be granted.

Mr. J. Williams was an enemy to acts of Limitation; as he thought a debt once due, must always be due until paid; but he would either have them open generally or not at all.

The yeas and nays upon agreeing to this proposition for setting aside the act of limitation in this case (and of course in all others which would have borne comparison with it as to its justice) were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baird, Benton, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Grove, Harrison, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Machir, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Rutledge, W. Smith, Sprigg, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—35.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Blount, Brookes, Bryan, Bullock, Burges, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Griswold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Macon, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Nicholas, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, S. Smith, Sprague, Stanford, Thatcher, Thomson, Tillinghast, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—55.

Mr. Harper then proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"Resolved that the prayer of the petition of Amy Dardin, ought not to be granted."

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Thomas Marshall- for services during the war, which was concurred in by the House.

Mr. S. Smith proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to obtain from the Collectors of the Customs in the principal districts of the United States, a statement of the vessels, captured or detained, by or under the authority of any foreign nations, since the 1st July 1795, expressing in separate columns the names and tons each vessel carried, of the value thereof, by what nation captured, whither bound, and where from, and that he lay the same before the House of Representatives."

Mr. Isaac Parker had no objection to this resolution, if the word principal was omitted.

Mr. Smith agreed to the alteration, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Adj.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 24—tf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 20.

At a meeting of a large number of citizens at the house of John Dunwoody, on Monday evening, 19th February, Mr. Andrew Tybout in the Chair, Jacob Chrystler, Secretary.

Resolved Unanimously, That from our knowledge of the integrity, patriotism, and abilities of Benjamin R. Morgan, we will use the utmost of our endeavours to support him at the ensuing election for Senator of the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware.

ANDREW TYBOUT, *Chairman.*
JACOB CHRYSTLER, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a number of the citizens at the house of Mr. Phillip Timmons, on Monday, 19th February 1798, James Crawford, Esq. in the chair, and Hugh Holmes, Secretary,

It was unanimously resolved to support the Election of Benjamin R. Morgan, on Thursday next.

JAMES CRAWFORD, *Chairman.*
HUGH HOLMES, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Derby and its vicinity, at the house of Mr. Samuel Ash, on Monday the 19th instant,

It was unanimously resolved to support Benjamin R. Morgan at the ensuing election as Senator for the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware; and that the citizens attending the meeting will individually give him all the support in their power.

HUGH LOYD, *Chairman.*
NATHANIEL NEWLIN, *Secretary.*

—

At a very large and respectable meeting of the merchants, mechanics and other electors of the city and county of Philadelphia at the city tavern on the 17th February, 1798,,

GEORGE LATIMER, *Chairman,*
THOMAS ROSS, *Secretary,*

It was unanimously resolved, "That the citizens composing this meeting, will, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves individually to promote the election of Benjamin R. Morgan as senator for this district; and they do pledge themselves to come forward with their votes and interest in his behalf on the day of the said election, and recommend him to their fellow citizens, as a proper character for the said office.

GEORGE LATIMER, *Chairman,*
THOMAS ROSS, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Delaware county, at the house of William Anderson, in the borough of Chester, February 17th, 1798,

It was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, to support Benjamin R. Morgan at the ensuing election, for a senator for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.

ELISHA PRICE, *Chairman,*
WM. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

—

At a meeting of a respectable number of citizens, held on Saturday evening, February 17th, at St. Mary's school-house, for the purpose of consulting on a proper person to represent them in the Senate of this State, John Leamy in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously to support Benjamin R. Morgan, at the Election to be held on Thursday next, the 22d inst.

JOHN LEAMY, Chairman.
Attest, EDWARD CARRELL, Sec'ry.

—

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Southwark, and township of Moyamensing, at the house of Mr. James Cameron, in Shippen street, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that this meeting taking into consideration the virtues, talents, and patriotism of BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, do agree to support him individually as Senator at the ensuing election, being fully convinced that he will use his utmost exertions to support the laws and constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH BIRD, chairman
CLEMENT HUMPHREYS junr. *Sec'y.*
February 16th 1798.

—

At a numerous meeting of the Citizens of the District of Southwark, and township of Moyamensing, at the tavern of Capt. John Rice, Mr. Joshua Humphreys in the chair

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing election of Senator to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware; being convinced that at this time, peculiarly important, and interesting to all the advocates of the administration of the government of the United States, to support those who are known to be the friends of order and good government, is a measure which our duty compels us to adopt.

Joshua Humphreys, Chairman.
Peter Miercken, Sec'ry.
14th Feb. 1798.

—

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, at Ogden's Tavern, on Tuesday, 13th February, 1798, it was unanimously resolved.

To support BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at the ensuing Election, as Senator for the District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware.

LAWRENCE SECKEL, Chairman.
M. KEPPELE, Secretary.

To the Members of the Society of Friends in this City and Liberties.

I am not at all surprised to find that the friends of Israel Israel, have been endeavouring to appeal to your passions in extolling his conduct as a member of the committee during the former and late awful visitations. I am not in the least desirous to withhold the tribute of praise due to him as well as the *rest* of the committee—I say his conduct does him credit. If his motives were *purely* humane, the satisfaction arising in his own breast in having discharged his duty will prove an ample reward. If however, this is not sufficient, I am quite willing to join my fellow-citizens in making any other compensation that shall be deemed *necessary*—But I never can agree to confer on him one of the highest offices in the government, which I believe you will join me in saying, he is not either by education or abilities calculated to fill. He may be a good committee man, and yet make a very poor member of the highest branch of the legislature.—Divest him of the influence of the party, and their motives that support him, and *some* of my objections would be lessened—look at the conduct of these men from their very outset to support him. In that ever memorable year 1793, when a great number of the inhabitants had fled from their habitations, and a considerable majority of those who remained were *overwhelmed* in distress, and you behold them *capable* of attempting to take advantage of this dreadful calamity by bringing forward this very man. Disappointed in their first attempt, they seize the very next opportunity of the *like* nature, and obtain a small majority of votes—they are again frustrated; a committee of the Senate has declared his election invalid; they now come forward & seem determined to carry him at all events; again look at their conduct; at several late meetings of the inhabitants, have they not attempted to deny the right to any but themselves, of peaceably meeting together? Is not discord and confusion their element? It certainly is—but I have already said more than I intended. Examine these facts for yourselves, and then permit me to ask you, are you not *loudly* called upon in support of some of the very principles of your profession (peace and good order) to come forward at the ensuing election, and give your votes for Benj. R. Morgan? Is this not a duty you owe to the government, under which you enjoy the *inestimable* blessings of religious and civil liberty? I hope not one of you will neglect or refuse complying with so reasonable a request, and which you must be convinced is the desire of a large majority of the most respectable inhabitants.

A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

—

MR. FENNO,

Several false & malicious reports respecting the conduct and determination of the committee of the senate who tried the contested election of Israel Israel, having been industriously circulated with a view to answer electioneering purposes, and one of them, that the committee was much divided: you are hereby authorized to assure the public, that the members of the committee differed in opinion only as to the *manner* of making their report; but as to the *very point* contained in the specification upon which the report is founded, they were *unanimous*. For the truth of this assertion I appeal to the committee.

One of the Committee.
Feb. 20th, 1798.

—

MR. FENNO,

I cannot conceive that the power of passion and party prejudice can so inflame the mind, and obscure the operations of reason that a majority of our fellow citizens will be induced to vote for *Israel Israel* in preference to Benjamin R. Morgan—to name the two characters in competition proves that it is a *party question*, and the good citizens are to determine which is to prevail, a faction, or the friends of their constitution and government. Among the various stratagems, and vile falsehoods, by which the anarchists endeavour to accomplish their diabolical views, I know of none more seriously alarming, than that of which an account was given in your paper of yesterday. At several of the late meetings of the enemies of our government, I am told, it has been asserted, that the federalists intend appearing on the election ground *armed*.—While we cannot but shudder at the idea, shat we have miscreants among us, who could boldly publish so daring a falsehood, we cannot at the same time be ignorant of their views. The time is not yet come when they shall dare to say to their co-adjutors, "arm yourselves—the federal part are lovers of peace and order, we are not the most numerous—therefore we will intimidate, they will be afraid to appear on the ground." This is what they dare not openly avow, yet to my mind their language forcibly implies the same. But are the friends of peace and order to be intimidated? No, the language of the faction will arouse them from their supineness, they will now behold the necessity of supporting the government and raising their country to that degree of national dignity, as not to be endangered by foreign influence, or exposed to be shaken by the acts of seditious foreigners. The same spirit which has sunk the citizens of France in misery, and been the parent of crimes over which humanity must forever weep—that same spirit actuates the faction in this country. And it now becomes the interest and the duty of *every* good citizen to exert his influence and exercise his rights, that he may contribute his all, to avert the dangers to which his country is exposed. When he shall have done this, he will have performed duties which he owes to himself, his God and his country. But if the peaceful citizen is to be intimidated from giving his vote, this will encourage the faction in their views—this will be success to the utmost of their wishes. Then "they will, like Buonaparte, CONQUER ALL BEFORE THEM." Then all power will be submitted to the hands of a mob—insurrection will become the order of the day, our houses will no longer remain our castles, and peace, happiness and security will be banished from among us.

Feb. 20th. TRUTH.

The managers of the City Dancing Assembly give notice that on account of an Election to be held on Thursday the 22d inst. the Ball in honor of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birth, is postponed to Friday the 23d instant.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to deliver their Cards of Invitation at the door.

Feb. 17. §t23d

CITIZENS!—ATTEND!

In order that you may know the characters that support the man as Senator, who wished death, to those who marched to suppress the western insurrection, and who for his conduct was bound over before the Chief Justice, it may be proper to state that at a meeting of which Elisha Gordon was chairman, and A.C. Duplaine, secretary, it was unanimously agreed to support Israel Israel.

This secretary is the Frenchman who was consul under Genet at Boston, and who, for his misbehaviour in office, was displaced by the late President of the United States, as appears by the following documents:

OCTOBER 3d, 1793.

Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, to Mr. Duplaine, Vice Consul of France, at Boston.

SIR,

AUTHENTIC information being received, that, under colour of your office, as vice-consul of the Republic of France, you have, with an armed force, opposed the course of the laws of the land, and rescued out of the hands of an officer of justice, a vessel which he had arrested by authority of a precept from his court. The President of the United States has considered it as inconsistent with the authority of the laws, and the respect which it is his office to enforce to them, that you should any longer be permitted to exercise the functions or enjoy the privileges, of vice consul in these United States; and has therefore thought proper, by the letters patent, of which I enclose you a copy, to revoke the exequatur heretofore granted you, and to make the same public. I have the honor, also to enclose copies of the evidence whereon this measure is founded.

And to be, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

—

George Washington, President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may concern,

THE Sieur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, heretofore having produced to me his commission as vice consul for the Republic of France, within the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, and having thereon received from me an exequatur, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to vice consuls of the French republic, by the laws, treaties, and conventions, in that case made and provided, and the said sieur Duplaine, having under colour of his said office, committed sundry encroachments, and infractions on the laws of the land, and particularly, having caused a vessel to be rescued, with an armed force, out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court; and it being therefore no longer fit, nor consistent with the respect and obedience due to the laws, that the said sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges and powers: These are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, as vice consul of the Republic of France, in any part of the United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges, allowed to the vice consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void, from this day forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, this
day of in the year of our Lord, 1793, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

GEO: WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TH: JEFFERSON.

After reading and considering these documents, can any candid man hesitate to believe that confusion and revolution are the objects of the tribe of Israel?

—

MARRIED—At Dover, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst Mr. THOMAS E. RUMSEY, of Wilmington (D.) mer. to Miss HARRIET SYRES, of Dover.

—On Thursday evening last, at the seat of Mr. John Bellach, near Dover, WILLIAM COLLINS, Esq. of Kent County, to the amiable and much celebrated Miss ANN BELLACH, daughter of James Bellach, Esq deceased.

—

To Correspondents.

Cassius, tho' personal, is not interesting.

—

☞ Mr. FRANCIS informs the subscribers to his select Balls, that the 1st Ball intended for this evening is postponed to the 27th inst.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship George, Captain Rice, from Philadelphia, arrived at Surinam the 12th ult. two days before, in the mouth of the river, was boarded by two British cruizers and treated civilly.

The brig Charlotte, Captain Penrose, of this port, arrived at Baltimore, from the Havanna.

The outward bound vessels still remain at Marcus Hook.

A schooner from West-Indies, about 90 tons burthen, loaded with coffee and cotton was cast away near Indian river last Thursday night—captain and crew saved.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A PUBLIC Meeting having been advertised to be held at my Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. I am sorry that it is not in my power to accommodate the gentlemen on that evening, as the Rooms were previously engaged.

JAMES OELLERS.

Feb. 20.

NEW THEATRE.

THE Managers deem it their duty to inform the Public that the Entertainments of the Theatre are unavoidably suspended 'till Monday next, in consequence of the unfortunate indisposition of Mr. MORETON, the injurious defection of Mr. COOPER, and the unprecedented, peremptory refusal of Mr. FENNELL to perform the character twice announced for him. Of the first gentleman the Managers must ever speak in terms of acknowledgment, approbation and friendship, for that uniform exertion in his profession, which has at once advanced the interests of the drama and justly rendered him a favourite of its patrons. On Mr. Cooper's conduct, they can make no remark at this time, as the violation of his contract is the subject of a suit, now depending in the Supreme Court: and in relation to Mr. Fennell, they are content, at present, to observe, that, independent of the good faith which his engagements ought to inspire, the liberality that he has hitherto experienced from the managers, as well as from the public, had naturally raised an expectation, that he would not ungratefully have taken advantage of the existing state of the Theatre, either to embarrass the former, or to obstruct the amusements of the latter.

The Managers, having thus respectfully represented the real cause of the postponement of their Entertainments (an event equally unexpected and prejudicial) cannot avoid adverting to the difficulty of executing, with universal approbation, so arduous a task as that which they have undertaken; but they solemnly declare that in every department of their duty towards the public, and in all their transactions with the performer, their incessant efforts has been to give satisfaction; and under this declaration they anxiously hope that they shall experience favor and protection; a candid interpretation of their conduct, and a spirit of mutual accommodation.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

February 20.

PROPOSALS for PUBLISSHING

A new Commercial Work in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled

The Philadelphia Price-Current,

AND

Nautical Recorder.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in carrying on a publication in Boston under the title of the "*Boston Price Current, and Marine Intelligencer*;" a work, for utility and extent of circulation, equal perhaps to any publication of the kind in Europe or America, is now induced to risque an attempt to publish a similar paper under the patronage of the citizens of Philadelphia. He makes the attempt from a persuasion that a publication for general benefit, and extensive information, will receive as much support from the liberal minds of the merchants and others of this city, as places of less opulence in the United States—and although little immediate benefit should result to the citizens from such a publication, yet it might prevent an idea abroad which some have industriously circulated, that the trade of this extensive city was on the decline, and contracted into so narrow a sphere that it would not support a Price Current.

The general anxiety that prevails in the commercial world at this critical period, renders a work of the kind particularly useful and necessary—Nor can the utility be doubted, when it is considered how extensive the trade and particularly the insurance are affected in this city, a careful publication of the sailing and arrival of vessels in different parts of the world—advices from vessels at sea—accidents happening in and out of port,—are ever circumstances that ought to be known by the merchant and underwriter, and one information of this kind may save more than the cost of a hundred papers through life. The Editor engages to use his utmost endeavors to make it honorable and profitable to himself, sensible that it can be done only by making it acceptable to his patrons.

This publication will contain a general Price Current of all articles of importation, with the duties on importations, in this City, New-York and Boston—Foreign Prices Current, in general; to obtain which the various European publications will be procured, particularly these of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hamburgh, &c.—all arrivals and clearances in the principal ports in America, and every article of nautical information which can in any manner be useful or interesting to merchants in general. It will likewise contain Prices of Stocks in the different parts of the United States, corrected by eminent Brokers—Custom house importations—Laws, Arrets and Decrees of commercial tendency, &c. &c.

TERMS.

1st. To be printed with a new type, on good paper of a large crown size, and contain 4 pages folio.

2d. It will be published twice a week, and delivered to subscribers in the city early on the mornings of publication, and forwarded to those out of the city with the greatest expedition and care.

3d. The price will be four dollars per annum; payable, one dollar on the delivery of the first number; one dollar at the expiration of three months, and the residue at the end of the year.

4th. Subscribers for the work in any other place than the city, to pay one half years subscription money.

5th. The work to begin as soon as five hundred subscribers are procured, of which notice will be given.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed in the various public offices, &c. and sent in the course of the week, to the citizens in general, for their patronage. JOSEPH N. RUSSELL.

February 20. tnf&m3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eodam

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Cómmerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. A Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous, the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Among ſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtingues. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montre toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

W. HAYDON
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.
W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.
A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

To Be Sold,
AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,
For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

The Subſcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r*
January 4. dtf

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-ſtreet, near Fifth.
January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging
To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.
Jan. 27. d2w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.
THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,
Who has alſo for Sale,
Lots in Waſhington City,
Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.
December 29. 7ot

To be ſold,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.
The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.
HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subſcriber is emboldened to iſſue propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firſt meeting in 1775, to the preſent time.
This work ſhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpoſe ; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—caſh to be paid on delivery.
It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the ſcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is ſufficient to juſtify the printer in his hope of meeting with that ſucceſs, which he is certain the enterprize deſerves.
JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.
N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To thoſe who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its ſolid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiſs to obſerve—ſo great was the approbation and demand in London, that it paſſed through three large editions in the courſe of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and moſt other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as inſtruction ; but as the author traces all theſe enormities to a few, and in themſelves, inconſiderable cauſes, many of which actually exiſt in all the large capitals of the United States, the buſineſs is brought home to our own doors ; and the work has an increaſing claim to our attentive peruſal.

To aſſiſt the legiſlator and the magiſtrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their conſequent puniſhments, was the patriotic deſign of the author. "Private offences, he ſays, are the ſource of public crimes, and the beſt method of guarding ſociety againſt the latter is, to make proper proviſions, for checking the former"—"Thoſe men are eaſily ſeduced from their loyalty who are apoſtates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No. 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other booksellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for
Britiſh, German, or India Goods;
IN THE PACKAGE ;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf
The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.
REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."
Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,
INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.
N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. coim nov. 15.

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,
HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

---

This Day is Publiſhed,
BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompſon,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Conſtitutions
Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States : exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration ; with Notes and Obſervations.
By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.
FLAX FOR SPINNING,
To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. eodaw

---

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,
Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.
CATALOGUES
Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)
The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND ;
Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.
In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.
Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-ſtreet, next door to the Cuſtom-houſe,
A large aſſortment of
Gold and ſilver Watches
A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candleſticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Piſtols, by Knubley, Charing Croſs
Reflecting Teleſcope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Maſon county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Alſo, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.
January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.
LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.
☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

---

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE ;
On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes ; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.
December 28. 1w

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.
For ſale By
Peter Blight.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,
Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the State of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers ; that he is enabled to make a ſettlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.
Feb. 8. *3t

For Sale.
THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.
The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet ; its ſituation is high and very handſome ; the lot extends to a back ſtree, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.
The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.
The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwſtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.
Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.
2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.
3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.
4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

---

OVAL BOTTLES.
Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12 3taw6w.

Recently Publiſhed,
And juſt imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, and may be had of MORGAN J. RHEES,
A Cheap and valuable work, in two cloſely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)
Illuſtrations of Prophecy :
In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Iſaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangeliſts, and book of Revelation ; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the intereſts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the downfall of civil deſpotiſm, and the ſubſequent melioration of the ſtate of the world : together with
A large collection of Extracts,
Interſperſed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joſeph Mede,	Sir Iſaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Creſſener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler,	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy ; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets ; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century ; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes ; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion ; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire ; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs ; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks ; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt ; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV ; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decline of literature ; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall ; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd ; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth ; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.
Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

---

Chocolate and Muſtard,
of a ſuperior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground ; ſhelled or pearl Barley ; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder ; Taunton and Burton Ale's ; London Porter ; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.
The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.
Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors ; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.